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I, JULIE BILLINGSLEY, TEAM LEADER EXAMINATION SUPPORT AND
SALES hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional specification
in connection with Application No. PS 2735 for a patent by TECHNOLOGICAL
RESOURCES PTY LTD as filed on 31 May 2002.

WITNESS my hand this
Eleventh day of June 2003

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Billingsley".

JULIE BILLINGSLEY
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AUSTRALIA
Patents Act 1990

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

Applicant(s):

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A.C.N. 002 183 557

Invention Title:

HEAP LEACHING

The invention is described in the following statement:

HEAP LEACHING

5 The present invention relates to a method of leaching a metal value from a heap of a metal-containing ore.

10 The present invention relates particularly to distributing leach liquors onto top surfaces of heaps in order to optimise leaching of the heaps.

10 US patent 6,216,962 in the name of Krieg describes heap leaching in the following terms.

15 "In the commercial practice of hydrometallurgy, a bed of run-of-mine or granular low grade ore, known as a heap, is spread over an impervious base or pad which may comprise sheets of plastic film, asphalt and/or compacted clay. Crushed ore is normally heaped onto the pad to a depth to 10 to 30 feet and levelled off at the top of the heap. The ore is typically pre-crushed to a desired size."

25 "After the heap has been prepared, the target metal is leached from the ore by circulating the leaching solution through the heap in a process commonly known as percolation. To effect percolation, the solution is distributed over the top of the heap and permitted to seep down through the heap to the impervious pad. The impervious pad is typically sloped toward a drain pipe or channel for recovering the metal laden solution. The liquid that is distributed over the top of the heap may be a leaching solution comprising water mixed with a leaching agent, or a leaching agent may be premixed with the ore before the ore is spread onto the heap and relatively pure water is percolated through the heap."

35 The term "leach liquor" is herein understood to

mean the liquid that is distributed over the top of a heap in a heap leaching method. As indicated in the above-quoted passages from the Kreig US patent, the liquid may be (a) a leaching solution that includes a leaching agent and water or (b) water - in situations where a leaching agent has been pre-mixed with ore in a heap.

There are a number of known options for distributing a leach liquor onto a top surface of a heap.

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The options are generally based on the use of sprayer/sprinkler systems or drip systems positioned at various locations on top surfaces of heaps.

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In some instances, the known options are relatively complicated. For example, US 5,005,806 in the name of Krauth discloses a drip system that includes mainline pipes extending longitudinally along a side of a heap, parallel header pipes extending at spaced intervals from the main pipeline across the heap, and parallel, closely spaced tubes extending longitudinally between the header pipes, each tube having a plurality of outlets for leach liquor.

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An object of the present invention is to provide an alternative option for distributing leach liquors onto top surfaces of heaps.

Generally, the known leach liquor distribution options supply low flow rates of a leach liquor onto a top surface of a heap, typically 5-15 l/hr/m² of top surface.

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The present invention is based on the realisation that a more effective method of heap leaching is to supply higher flow rates of a leach liquor onto a heap.

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According to the present invention there is

provided a method of leaching a metal value from a heap of a metal-containing ore, which method includes:

- 5 (a) establishing a downward flow of a leach liquor through a section of the heap by supplying the leach liquor onto a top surface of the section and allowing the leach liquor (containing metal values in solution) to drain from a lower part of the
10 section, and
- 15 (b) supplying the leach liquor onto the top surface of the section at a flow rate that is sufficient so that the downwardly flowing leach liquor saturates the section of the heap.

20 Preferably step (a) includes establishing a relatively high velocity, plug flow of the leach liquor through the section of the heap and step (b) includes supplying the leach liquor at a flow rate that maintains the relatively high velocity, plug flow of the leach liquor.

25 One, although not the only, option for supplying the leach liquor in step (b) includes supplying the leach liquor as a downwardly flowing curtain that contacts the top surface of the heap as a line or a narrow band that extends across the top surface and moving the curtain
30 along the length of the section of the heap continuously or in a series of steps.

35 Preferably the curtain is continuous across the top surface of the heap.

Preferably the curtain is continuous across the top surface of the heap and extends sufficiently beyond

the top surface such that it also wets the sloping sides of the heap.

5 The requirement that the downward flow of the
leach liquor through the section of the heap "saturates"
the section is understood herein to mean that the leach
liquor effectively floods the section so that
substantially all of the voids between ore particles in
the section are filled with downwardly flowing leach
10 liquor.

 Preferably the flow rate is greater than 15
1/hr/m² of the top surface of the section.

15 More preferably the flow rate is greater than 20
1/hr/m² of the top surface of the section.

 It is preferred particularly that the flow rate
be greater than 25 1/hr/m² of the top surface of the
20 section.

 The time period for supplying the leach liquor
onto the top surface of the section may be any suitable
time period having regard to relevant factors.

25 Relevant factors may include the ore type, the
particle size distribution of the ore, the mechanical
properties of the ore, the composition of the leach
liquor, and the size of the heap.

30 Preferably the time period is a relatively short
time period compared with typical time periods for
supplying leach liquors to heaps using known
sprayer/sprinkler systems and drip systems.

35 The application of liquor at high flow rates may
be carried out in a discontinuous manner such that each

section undergoes one or more cycles of high flow rate application followed by a period of low or more preferably no flow with then a repeat of the high flow rate.

5 Preferably the method includes supplying the leach liquor in step (b) via a distributor that can be moved over the surface of the heap.

10 The distributor may be of any suitable construction.

15 By way of example, the distributor may be a track mounted header pipe with a series of spaced-apart, spray outlets or an elongate slot outlet, and the distributor may be positioned so that the header pipe extends across the top surface of the heap and may be moved continuously or in the series of steps along the length of the section of the heap and may supply the leach liquor as a curtain onto the top surface of the heap.

20 Preferably the method includes positioning a barrier on the top surface of the heap to retain and minimise run-off of the leach liquor supplied onto the top surface in step (b).

25 Preferably the top surface of the heap includes a series of furrows or other suitable troughs for retaining supplied leach liquor and minimising run-off of the leach liquor, and step (b) includes supplying the leach liquor into the furrows.

30 The present invention is described further by way of example with reference to the accompanying figure that is a top plan view of a heap with a leach liquor distributor positioned on the heap.

 The heap shown in the figure is a conventional

construction with a top surface 3, sloping side walls 5, sloping end walls 7, and an access ramp 9 to allow vehicle access onto the top surface 3 of the heap.

5 Whilst not shown, the heap is set up to collect and transfer a leach liquor containing dissolved metal values from the base of the heap and to transfer the leach liquor for subsequent processing to recover the metal values (and the leach liquor), such as by solvent
10 extraction and electrowinning techniques.

 A leach liquor distributor, generally identified by the numeral 11, is positioned for movement along the length of the heap in the directions indicated by the
15 arrows on the figure.

 The distributor 11 includes a header pipe 13 that is mounted on tracks 17.

20 The figure illustrates two tracks 17 at opposite ends of the header pipe 13. However, depending on the circumstances, the distributor 11 may include a number of additional tracks 17 positioned at spaced intervals along the length of the header pipe 13 between the ends.

25 One end of the header pipe 13 is closed and the other end is connected to a source (not shown) of a leach liquor and a flow control system (not shown) for supplying the leach liquor to the header pipe 13.

30 The header pipe 13 includes a downwardly facing slot outlet (not shown) extending along the length of the header pipe 13 that overlies the heap for supplying the leach liquor as a downwardly flowing curtain onto the top
35 surface 3 of the heap.

 In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the

method of the present invention, the distributor 11 is moved so as to traverse a section of the heap or the whole heap (in the case of a relatively small heap) and a leach liquor is supplied onto the top surface 3 of the section of the heap via the slot outlet at a flow rate that establishes and thereafter maintains high velocity plug flow of the leach liquor through the heap and thereby saturates the section of the heap. Typically, the flow rate will be more than 15 l/hr/m² of the top surface of the section.

Depending on the circumstances, the distributor 11 may be moved continuously back and forward over the section of the heap or may be moved in steps and held at a particular location for a required time period before being moved to supply the leach liquor to an adjacent strip of the heap.

In addition, depending on the circumstances, it may be necessary to engineer the heap so that:

- (a) the section of the heap can cope with high flow rates of the leach liquor that are supplied onto the top surface of the section of the heap in order to establish and maintain high plug flow of the leach liquor through the section of the heap, and
- (b) the section of the heap can cope with the required high plug flow of the leach liquor and the consequential saturation conditions in the heap.

In some circumstances, the above considerations may make it necessary to flood a section of the top surface of the heap to provide a reservoir of the leach liquor. One option to achieve this objective is to locate

a temporary barrier around the section of the heap to retain a reservoir of the leach liquor. Another option, which may be used in conjunction with the previous option, is to form a series of furrows (not shown) or other
5 suitable troughs in the top surface of the section of the heap to retain a reservoir of the leach liquor. Another option, which may be used in conjunction with the previous options, is to select the particle size distribution of the ore particles in the heap to control the permeability
10 of the heap. An important consideration in relation to these and any other options is to avoid run-off of the leach liquor from the top surface.

The above-described method has a number of
15 advantages over known options for distributing leach liquors onto top surfaces of heaps. A major advantage is that the method makes it possible to increase the rate of recovery of metal values from an ore.

20 Many modifications may be made to the preferred embodiment of the present invention described above without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

25 By way of example, whilst the header pipe 13 of the preferred embodiment includes a downwardly facing slot outlet for supplying the leach liquor onto the top surface 3 of the heap, the present invention is not so limited and extends to any suitable options for supplying the leach
30 liquor.

Another option includes a series of downwardly facing spray outlets in the header pipe 13 for supplying overlapping sprays of the leach liquor onto the heap.

35 Another option includes an upwardly facing slot outlet in the header pipe 13 whereby the leach liquor

- 10 -

flows from the outlet and down the side wall of the header pipe 13 and downwardly as a curtain of leach liquor.

